

CONFIDENTIAL  
SECURITY INFORMATION

**THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

**ELEVENTH AGENCY ORIENTATION COURSE**

conducted by

**THE OFFICE OF TRAINING**

in

*The U.S. Department of Agriculture Auditorium*

on

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

August 4, 5, 6, 7, 1953

(0900-1200 hours each day)

**IMPORTANT**

This booklet is classified "Confidential."  
For protection please insert your initials  
only and your telephone extension.

Initials (Only) .....

Extension: .....

If you bring this program to the course, re-  
member that you are personally responsible  
for its safety.

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### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE CIA ORIENTATION COURSE

#### *Transportation to and from the Auditorium*

No arrangements can be made for those attending the Course to park in the vicinity of the South Agriculture Building. Special Capital Transit chartered busses, therefore, will leave at 0830 hours each morning from:

A. The "loop" at the north end of "M" Building to transport those persons whose offices are located in North, Central, South, Administration, "M", "Q", [REDACTED] and adjacent buildings.

B. Gate 11 in the rear of "K" Building to transport those persons whose offices are located in "I", "J", "K", "L", and adjacent buildings.

C. Quarters "I" to transport those persons whose offices are located in that general area.

D. [REDACTED] Building to transport those persons whose offices are located in that general area.

The busses will make a return trip to these four points at noontime.

#### *Security*

This training course, as a whole, is classified SECRET. You are cautioned to guard your conversation going to and from the Auditorium. Since passes are not shown upon entering the chartered Capital Transit busses, anyone may be riding with you and overhearing your remarks. You are also cautioned not to drop any classified papers on the floor of the Auditorium. These should be taken back to your offices and placed in classified trash. Any notes taken during the Course should be classified properly and protected with appropriate care.

#### *Promptness*

The schedule for each day permits no leeway in time. Accordingly, to maintain the pace commensurate with this demand, please plan to be in your seats each morning at least five minutes before the scheduled opening of the program. Coffee and soft drinks are not available in the vicinity of the Auditorium. Because of this and the tightness of the schedule, it is requested that all return to their seats prior to the end of the break periods.

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*Registration*

Every Agency person attending must complete a registration card on each morning of the Course. These cards, properly filled out, constitute the official record of attendance at the Course. An attendant will collect the cards at the exit of the Auditorium at the conclusion of each morning's program.

*Question and Answer Periods*

A question and answer period will be held at the end of most of the presentations. All questions will be submitted in writing on cards provided for this purpose. Since the printed program shows names of participants and titles of subjects, questions may be prepared and submitted at any time addressed to any speaker.

*Intelligence Bibliography*

In this program is included a bibliography for those in the field of intelligence. This list is far from exhaustive and is to be considered suggestive of the type of material which should be read to increase one's knowledge of intelligence and related subjects.

*Lost Articles*

Any calls on lost articles should be made to extension 3601.

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- *Program* -

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**TUESDAY - AUGUST 4**

**BACKGROUND**

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**WEDNESDAY - AUGUST 5**

**SUPPORT AND COORDINATION**

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**THURSDAY - AUGUST 6**

**THE PRODUCTION FUNCTION**

★★★★

**FRIDAY - AUGUST 7**

**CIA IN TODAY'S WORLD**

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**FIRST DAY (Tuesday, August 4, 1953)**

**BACKGROUND**

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
0900 - 0910	OPENING REMARKS BY THE DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	Matthew Baird
0910 - 0920	INTRODUCTION OF GUEST SPEAKER	The Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
0920 - 1005	SPECIAL PRESENTATION	Harold E. Stassen Director for Mutual Security
1005 - 1015	Question Period	
1015 - 1020	COURSE ANNOUNCEMENTS	CIA Orientations Officer
1020 - 1035	BREAK	

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FIRST DAY — Continued

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
1035 - 1115	CIA — OUR CHALLENGE AND OUR CHARTER	[REDACTED]

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Insulated with our two-ocean protection and not considering "Intelligence" as a necessary or even desirable adjunct of Government, the United States was both shortsighted and tardy in developing an organization to make National Intelligence. Though World War II convinced policy makers of the need for strategic estimates to strengthen national security, no simple organizational pattern was available. Hence, out of a barrage of suggestions, criticisms, and designs came both an agency for national intelligence and the standards and norms to bolster and develop such an organization. In the world of today, the Central Intelligence Agency of our nation is designed so as to develop the best intelligence products as guides for our policy leaders.

1115 - 1125 Question Period

1125 - 1150	BRIEFING OF "CIA SECURITY OFFICERS"	Col. Sheffield Edwards
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Each employee of the agency must consider himself at all times a "security officer" of the organization and as such must adopt an ever-present and realistic security attitude toward every task and responsibility. The strength of all we do in every component of intelligence is only as strong as our weakest security link.

1150 - 1200 Question Period

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SECOND DAY (Wednesday, August 5, 1953)

SUPPORT AND COORDINATION

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
0900 - 0905	HIGHLIGHTS OF PREVIOUS DAY'S PROGRAM	CIA Orientations Officer
0905 - 0930	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	Col. Lawrence K. White

The goal of administrative officials is to relieve those persons who are responsible for operations and the production of intelligence of as much of the business and administrative detail involving men, money, and materiel as possible. Administrative support is not an incidental but an integral and vital part of our operational and intelligence effort. It is essential that it be carefully considered in all phases of our operations and activities from the early stages of planning through execution.

0930 - 0940 Question Period

0940 - 1010	OVERT COLLECTION	Fisher Howe Dept. of State
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Overt collection of raw information is a function as wide as the world and as comprehensive and diverse as all types of data. The main overt collector in Government is the Dept. of State, through its far-flung Foreign Service. The Attachés of the military establishment tie in with this operation. Such broad and complex collection demands continual coordination. Furthermore, guidance, both general and specific, must be given constantly to the collectors. Many problems still remain to be solved in this field.

1010 - 1020 Question Period

1020 - 1035 BREAK

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**SECOND DAY — Continued**

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	25X1A
1035 - 1105	CIA'S COLLECTION	[REDACTED]	

All possible sources of information are exploited in the collection of raw data. A very large bulk of the information useful to an intelligence agency comes from overt sources. In addition, a tremendous volume of reports comes from official sources abroad. The most vital aspects of the collection field are: first, to know what information is available; and secondly, to specifically request information necessary to fill the gaps. Covert means of collection are used only when overt means fail or are impossible to use.

1105 - 1115      Question Period

1115 - 1150	COORDINATION OF INTELLIGENCE	Sherman Kent
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Coordination of intelligence is a term as broad as the word "intelligence" itself. The efficient intelligence effort must be coordinated at every level: the nature and priority of requirements, overt and clandestine collection, evaluation of the raw take, research and other "production," and estimates. Further, there must be coordination between intelligence producers of all types and their consumers. Every intelligence organization is therefore mindful of its "coordination" responsibilities, but the DCI is under special statutory notice to do the most difficult and important type of coordination. He must coordinate "the intelligence activities of the several departments and agencies in the interest of national security . . ." to quote a part of the National Security Act of 1947. His indispensable aids in the performance of this duty are the NSC organization and the Intelligence Advisory Committee.

1150 - 1200      Question Period

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THIRD DAY (Thursday, August 6, 1953)

THE PRODUCTION FUNCTION

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
0900 - 0905	HIGHLIGHTS OF PREVIOUS DAY'S PROGRAM	CIA Orientations Officer
0905 - 0940	ECON. AND GEOG. INTELLIGENCE PANEL	Introductory Remarks (0905 - 0915) Otto E. Guthe Panel Members
	Economic and geographic intelligence is based on the analysis of information from all sources ranging from open publications and newspapers to the most highly classified materials. The research in these fields results in reports and estimates that focus on problems of national intelligence significance and that support operational planning. The functions of economic and geographic intelligence are to mobilize all pertinent data, to analyze these data for meeting intelligence requirements, and to identify the gaps that require more effort, both in collection and research, in order to solve remaining uncertainties. Economic intelligence production in CIA is confined largely to the study of the Soviet Bloc and to the coordination of economic research on foreign areas performed in other agencies.	
0940 - 1020	CURRENT INTELLIGENCE PANEL	Introductory Remarks (0940 - 0950) Huntington D. Sheldon Panel Members
	The production of current intelligence is a natural and essential function of any intelligence organization which is near the locus of plans, policies, and operations. This is true both in a departmental and in a national sense. The analogous function in the individual presupposes a highly complex organism. In an organization of individuals dedicated to current intelligence there is presupposed at least a common insistence upon truth and speed. The atmosphere of current intelligence is rather tense. Ideally the production of current intelligence yields a continuing grasp of what is going on throughout the foreign world <i>now</i> to which attention should be paid, because of its actual or potential danger to us or because of its actual or potential good for us. When a government is taken by surprise in its relations or operations with foreign states there has been a failure in current intelligence, either in its production or in its appreciation and use.	

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**THIRD DAY — Continued**

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
1020 - 1035	BREAK	
1035 - 1115	SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE PANEL	Introductory Remarks (1035 - 1045)
	Scientific intelligence encompasses foreign research and development from the point of pure research to that of production. Its role is to assess the effect of science and technology upon the military, economic, political and psycho-social capabilities and vulnerabilities of other nations. A crucial aspect of this role is the prediction of the development of new weapons, equipment, and techniques. In addition scientific activities may provide an indication of intentions. Adequate scientific intelligence will have a profound impact upon our strategy, policies, and research and development programs. Primary production responsibility for major subjects is allocated between CIA and the military services. OSI has a responsibility to the community for producing intelligence within its allocated area. At the same time, OSI is responsible for providing the DCI and other offices of the Agency with support in the entire scientific intelligence field.	25X1A
		Panel Members
		25X1A
1115 - 1150	NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES	
	Many of the most important questions asked of intelligence cannot be answered directly from even the best accumulation of facts and data. Sometimes this is because the facts are not available and cannot be ascertained; more often it is because the questions themselves pose problems of judgment rather than of fact. The answer must be in the form of an <i>estimate</i> . National Intelligence Estimates represent the coordinated judgment of the principal government intelligence agencies, including CIA itself, upon intelligence problems of national importance which transcend the competence of any one agency. It is the function of the Board of National Estimates to prepare these estimates and see to their coordination.	
1150 - 1200	Question Period	

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FOURTH DAY (Friday, August 7, 1953)

CIA IN TODAY'S WORLD

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
0900 - 0905	HIGHLIGHTS OF PREVIOUS DAY'S PROGRAM	CIA Orientations Officer
0905 - 0940	THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM	[REDACTED] 25X1A
	<p>CIA is particularly interested and has been since its inception in the history and development of the British intelligence organization. As a result of a study of British intelligence at the end of World War II by various qualified personnel in our Government, certain features of the then incipient central intelligence organization were drawn from the British pattern. For centuries, British intelligence has had a reputation as the most efficient activity in that field. It can be stated with some certainty now that the Central Intelligence Agency is surpassing British intelligence in many areas of activity. This the British freely admit. They are profiting by CIA's improvement in selection and training of personnel, in development of intelligence procedures and in quality of output.</p>	
0940 - 0945	Question Period	
0945 - 1020	THE SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM	[REDACTED] 25X1A
	<p>The MVD is more than a police organization — it is one of the key components of the Soviet power machine. Its vast organization, resources and authority probably exceed those of any security organization in history. Its strengths, which derive from these factors, reflect and typify the strengths of the Soviet system. But the MVD suffers from certain actual or potential weaknesses, which likewise reflect the weaknesses of the Soviet system. Chief among these is the fact that, for all of its far-reaching facilities, it must rely upon human skills and subjective judgments in analyzing and evaluating the information which it gathers; and it is here that we must look for its Achilles heel. For there is good reason to believe that the Soviet official,</p>	

**FOURTH DAY — Continued**

whether he be an intelligence officer, a diplomat, a propagandist, or a theoretician, is incapable of the hard-headed objectivity and intellectual honesty which is essential to the process of drawing sound conclusions from any intelligence data. It is mainly in this field that we relative amateurs in CIA have the chance to beat the MVD professionals at their own game.

1020 - 1025    Question Period

1025 - 1040    BREAK

1040 - 1120    INTELLIGENCE IN ACTION

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Foreign policy and national defense plans cannot be stronger than the intelligence on which they are based. While intelligence is knowledge, it is more than facts. In support of national security, intelligence, carefully evaluated, must be able to reduce to a minimum the element of surprise although it may never be able to prevent an attack on our country; it must provide the substantive basis for national policies, plans, and decisions; and it must constantly challenge with new estimates the assumptions on which policies are based. The production of validated and evaluated information interpreted within the context of world trends is the unanimous purpose and important concern of the substantive offices of CIA.

1120 - 1130    Question Period

1130 - 1150    DCI's MESSAGE

The Director of  
Central Intelligence

1150 - 1200    Question Period

1200            CONCLUDING REMARKS  
AND ADJOURNMENT

CIA Orientations Officer

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# *BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES*

## **HAROLD E. STASSEN**

**Harold E. Stassen** was born April 13, 1907 in Dakota County, Minnesota. After graduating from the University of Minnesota (A.B., 1927; LL.B., 1929) he became a member of the law firm of Stassen & Ryan, South St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Stassen was elected County Attorney, Dakota County, Minnesota, 1931-1938. When elected Governor of Minnesota in 1938 at the age of 31, he was the youngest Governor in history and was re-elected Governor of Minnesota in 1940, and again in 1942. He was elected Chairman of the National Governors' Conference in 1941, and re-elected in 1942. At the conclusion of the legislative session of his third term of office, Mr. Stassen resigned as Governor of Minnesota and entered active duty in the United States Navy as a Lieutenant Commander, April 1943. He served on the Staff of Admiral William F. Halsey in the Pacific Theatre from July, 1943 to the end of the war, first as Halsey's Flag Secretary and later as Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration of the Third Fleet. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for outstanding performance of duty during the Philippine Campaign and the Formosa and South China Sea sweeps; awarded the Bronze Star for exceptional service in the evacuation of American prisoners of war from prison camps in Japan; awarded six battle stars for active participation in the Battle of Empress Augusta Bay, First Battle of the Philippine Sea, Second Battle of the Philippine Sea, and attacks on Formosa, Okinawa, and Honshu. In April, 1945 he was appointed by the President of the United States as one of the United States delegates to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations. He delivered the God-kind Lecture Series on Human Rights at Harvard University in 1946. In 1951 he was National Chairman, Crusade for Freedom.

He was elected Vice-President of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1941, and a year later became President of the International Council of Religious Education, a position he held until the Council's incorporation into the National Council of Churches in 1950. Mr. Stassen still holds the position of Vice-President of the National Council of Churches. He received the National Outstanding Achievement Award, U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1939. The International Society of Christian Endeavor and the World Christian Endeavor Union (Baptist) awarded him their citation for Distinguished Public Service in 1941. He received the Pi Gamma Mu Citation in 1951 from the American Association for the Advancement of Science for distinguished service in the Social Sciences. Mr. Stassen traveled extensively thru European countries and the Far East during the years 1947, 1949 and 1951 and recorded his observations in several series of articles for nationally-known publications. Among other works, Mr. Stassen has written "WHERE I STAND" and "MAN WAS MEANT TO BE FREE."

He was selected as keynoter at the Republican National Convention in 1940 and served as floor Manager of Wendell Willkie's successful campaign for nomination at that convention. Mr. Stassen was placed in nomination for President of the United States on the Republican ticket in 1948 and again in 1952. He was elected President of the University of Pennsylvania on September 17, 1948. After being granted a leave of absence on December 27, 1951, for the Presidential campaign, he resumed his duties as President of said University, August 1, 1952. President Eisenhower announced his appointment on November 21, 1952, as Director of the Mutual Security Program.

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**ALLEN W. DULLES**

**Allen W. Dulles** was born in 1893 in Watertown, New York. He is a graduate of Princeton (B.A., 1914; M.A. 1916) and of George Washington University (LL.B., 1926). He holds an LL.D. from Brown University. His career has included: teaching English at Allahabad, India (1915); member of the American Commission to negotiate peace at the Paris Peace Conference (1918-19); First Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin (1919); Chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs (1922-26); delegate to two Geneva Conferences, to the Arms Traffic Conference (1925), and to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference (1926); partnership in the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell; legal advisor to the American delegation at the Three Power Naval Conference, and afterward advisor to the delegations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932 and 1933. In 1942 Mr. Dulles served as the Chief of the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland and later headed the OSS mission to Germany. In 1948 he was designated by the President as chairman of a three-man group to survey the U.S. intelligence system. He is at present a Director and President (on leave of absence) of the Council on Foreign Relations. He has written several books, his best known being *Germany's Underground*. In January of 1951 Mr. Dulles joined the CIA as the Deputy Director (Plans). In August of the same year, he was appointed Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. In January of 1953, he was designated by President Eisenhower to be Director of Central Intelligence.

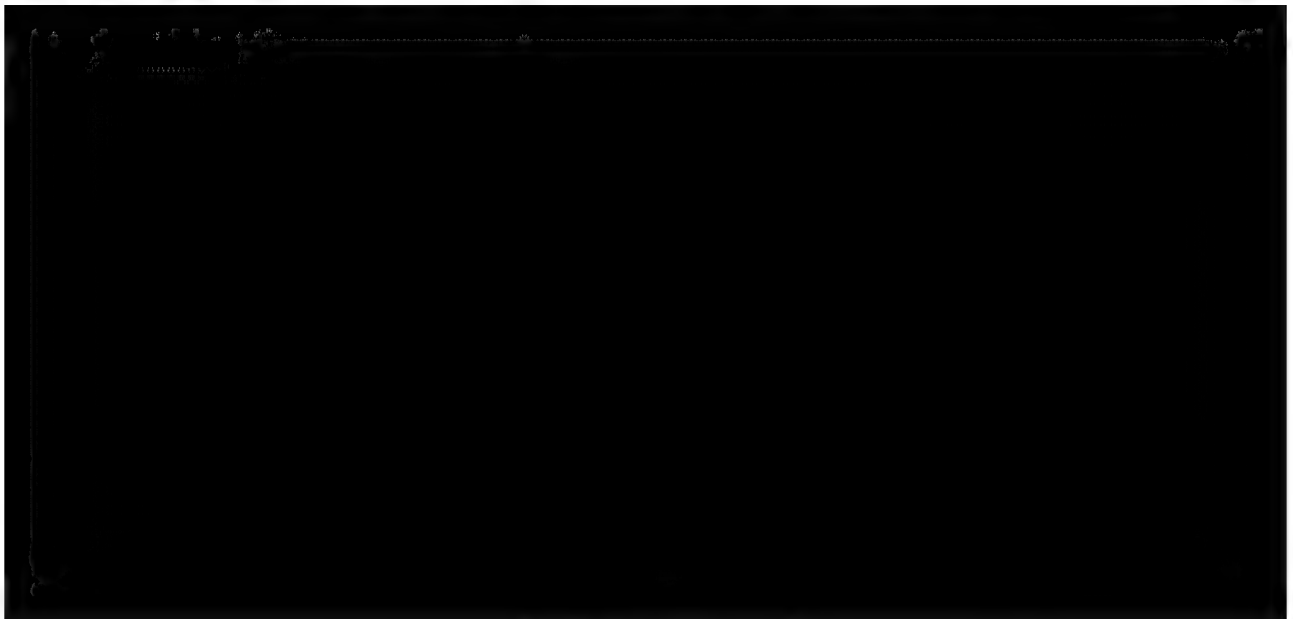
**LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHARLES PEARRE CABELL, USAF**

**Charles Pearre Cabell** was born in Dallas, Texas, October 11, 1903. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy June 12, 1925, and commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery. For five years following his graduation from the Academy, General Cabell served with the 12th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He then was assigned to the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, from which he was graduated in February, 1931, when he went to Kelly Field, Texas. He completed the observation course at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School in June, 1931, and remained at Kelly Field as a flying instructor. He was transferred to the Air Corps July 11, 1931. General Cabell joined the Seventh Observation Squadron at France Field, Panama Canal Zone, as adjutant in October, 1931. He subsequently served as commanding officer of the 44th Observation Squadron, the 24th Pursuit Squadron, and the 74th Pursuit Squadron, successively, at Albrook Field, C.Z. In September, 1934, General Cabell became a flying instructor at the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas. He later served as Post Adjutant, and in September, 1938, entered the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, from which he graduated in June 1939. In August, 1939, he was detailed to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated in February, 1940. The following June he went to Wright Field, Ohio, where he was assigned to the Photographic Laboratory in the Experimental Engineering Division. After a period as an observer with the R.A.F. in the United Kingdom, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., in April, 1941, for duty in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps as Chief of the Photo Unit. In February, 1942, he was made Assistant Executive for Technical Planning and Coordination. The following month he became Chief of the Advisory Council to the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. From June to October, 1943, he attended the first course at the Army and Navy Staff College. General Cabell was assigned to the Eighth Air Force in the European Theater in October, 1943, and on December 1, 1943, assumed com-

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mand of the 45th Combat Bombardment Wing. In April, 1944, he became Director of Plans for the U.S. Strategic Air Force in Europe, and three months later was made Director of Operations and Intelligence for the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces with headquarters at Caserta, Italy. In May, 1945, General Cabell was assigned to Air Force Headquarters, where he became Chief of the Strategy and Policy Division in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Plans. In December, 1945, he was assigned with the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, and after attending the London Conference, remained on duty with the United Nations in New York, as Deputy and later as U.S. Air Force Representative on the Military Staff Committee. General Cabell was assigned to Air Force Headquarters in August, 1947, as Special Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Plans, and the following two months served as Acting Deputy to the Director (Designate) of the Joint Staff. In November, 1947, he became Chief of the Air Intelligence Requirements Division in the Office of the Director of Intelligence. On May 15, 1948, he was appointed Director of Intelligence of the U.S. Air Force. On November 1, 1951, General Cabell was named Director of the Joint Staff in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Cabell has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. He also has been made an Honorary Commander of the British Empire, a Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, a wearer of the French Croix de Guerre, and a member of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy. He is rated a technical observer, and command pilot. He was sworn in as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on April 23, 1953.

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**MATTHEW BAIRD**

**Matthew Baird** was born in 1901 in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. He received his B.A. from Princeton in 1924, an M.A. the following year from the same institution, and

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in 1928 a B.Litt. from Balliol College, Oxford University. The next ten years he spent as an educator, first as Master of the Haverford School and later as Headmaster of the Arizona Desert School. In 1938 he left the field of education for the grazing lands of Arizona where he specialized in the raising of Brahman cattle. He is still the owner-operator of the Ruby Star Ranch located near Tucson, Arizona. During World War II he served for forty-four months, mostly in the South Pacific. Mr. Baird's assignments included: Commanding Officer of the 13th Air Depot Group and later, Commanding Officer of the 13th Air Force Service Command. He holds the Legion of Merit, the Air Force Commendation Medal and four Battle Stars. He was separated from the Air Force with the rank of Colonel in 1945 but was recalled to active duty in December of 1950 to fill the new post of Director of Training for the CIA. Thirty months after being recalled to active duty he resumed his civilian status remaining on as Director of Training. Mr. Baird still retains his interest in civic affairs in his adopted State of Arizona, having served recently as the Vice President of the American Brahman Breeders Association and as Chairman of the Arizona State Aviation Authority.

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#### **COLONEL SHEFFIELD EDWARDS**

**Colonel Sheffield Edwards** was born in California in 1902. In 1923 he was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, at which time he received a Bachelor of Science Degree. During World War II Colonel Edwards served in England, France, Germany, and Luxembourg from 1942-45. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service as Chief of the Air Branch, G-3 Section, Headquarters First United States Army Group and Twelfth Army Group from 9 December 1943 to 31 July 1944. During this time he was responsible in a large degree for planning the air support procedures that were successfully applied in the battles of France. Since 1946 Colonel Edwards has been assigned to the Central Intelligence Group and its successor organization, the Central Intelligence Agency. Since the inception of the Security Office he has held the position of Director of Security.

#### **OTTO E. GUTHE**

**Otto E. Guthe** was born in Washington, D. C. in 1904. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan (B.A. 1927; M.A. 1928; Ph.D. 1933). He was an instructor at the University of Michigan from 1929 until 1935 when he joined the Land Planning Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority. For the following two years, he was in charge of land surveys required for the establishment of reservoirs in the Tennessee Valley area. In 1937 he joined the Division of Climatic and Physiographic Research of the Soil Conservation Service and was primarily concerned with research relating to flood control. In November of 1941, Dr. Guthe joined the Department of State and developed a geographic research organization that provided support to the economic and political research groups of the Department during the war period. During this period he was Assistant Chief of the Division of Geography and Cartography. Early in 1946, he assumed the position of Chief of the Map Intelligence Division of the Department of State which was transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency in December of 1947. He continued as Chief of this activity until August of 1952 when he was designated Chief of the Geographic Research Area of ORR. During the major part of 1946, he was Advisor to the United States Deputy to the Council of Foreign Ministers and

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served as a member of the United States delegation to the Paris conference. During this period he was primarily concerned with international boundary problems, particularly with the Italo-Yugoslav boundary question and was an advisor to the United States Commissioner on the commissions to investigate the Italo-Yugoslav boundary in March of 1946. In addition to his CIA duties, he is also a Department of State officer in charge of the geographic attaché program. Dr. Guthe has been a U.S. observer and Delegate to several international conferences and is currently CIA representative for the Committee on Geophysics and Geography for the Research and Development Board. He was appointed Assistant Director, Research and Reports on 23 February 1953.

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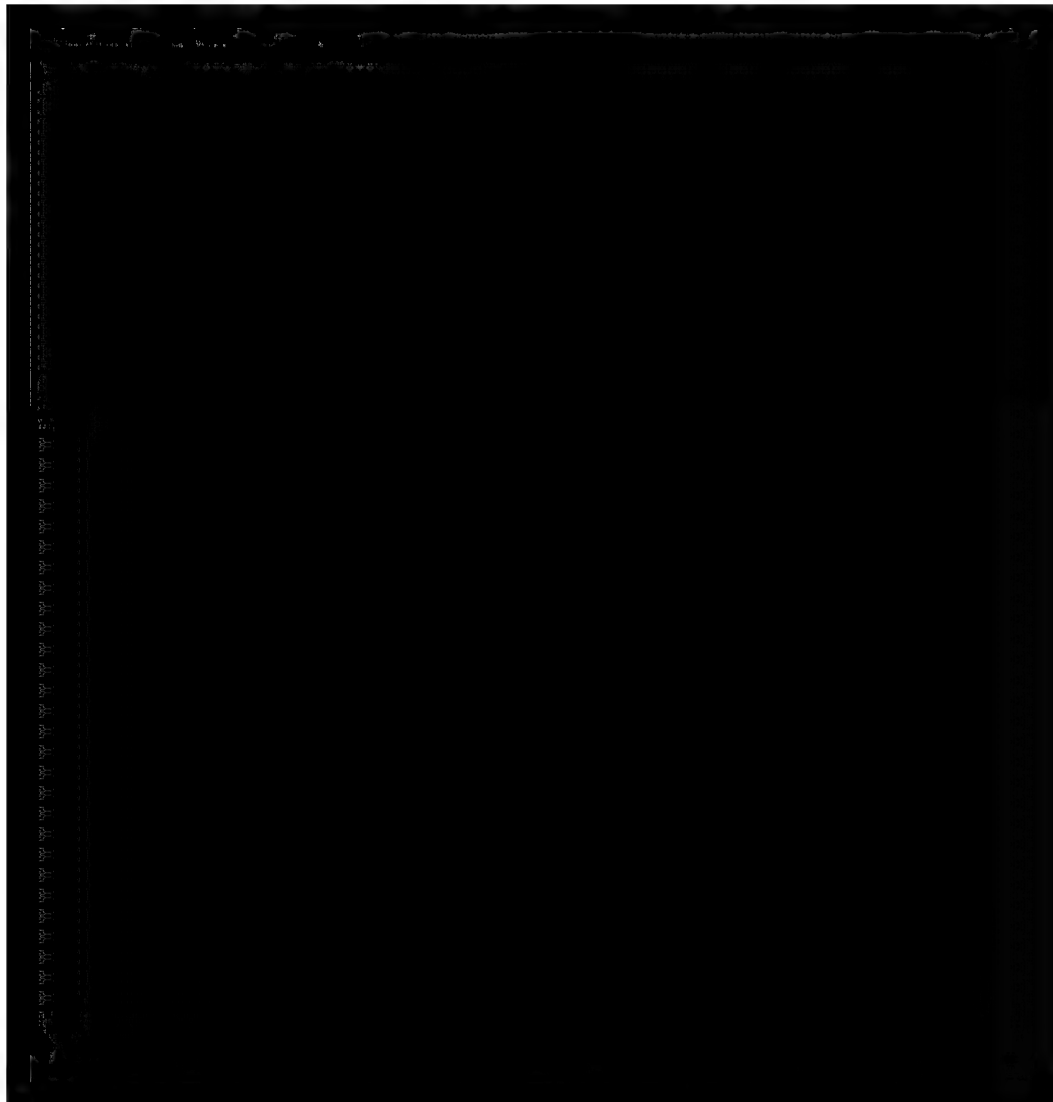
**SHERMAN KENT**

**Sherman Kent** was born in Chicago, Illinois, on 1 December 1903, and received his Ph.D. degree in history from Yale University. He was instructor of history at Yale, 1928-30, and 1933-36, assistant professor, 1936-40, and director of general studies, Yale graduate school, 1940-41. During the war, Professor Kent was initially Chief of the Mediterranean Section, Division of Special Information, Office of Co-ordinator of Information, and then became Chief of the African Section, then of the Europe-Africa Division of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services. In that capacity he was directly responsible for the research and intelligence of a political, economic, and geographic nature on European countries, Africa, and the Near East. In January 1946, after the Re-

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search and Analysis Branch, Office of Strategic Services was transferred to the State Department, he became Deputy, then Acting Director of the Office of Research and Intelligence. Professor Kent was a member of the resident faculty of the National War College from August to December 1946. He is the author of the book "Strategic Intelligence" (Princeton Univ. Press, 1949), which he wrote as a Guggenheim Fellow, January through September 1947. He resumed his duties as professor of history at Yale University in September 1947. In January 1951 he joined the Agency as the Deputy Assistant Director for the Office of National Estimates. In January 1952 Mr. Kent became Assistant Director for the Office of National Estimates.

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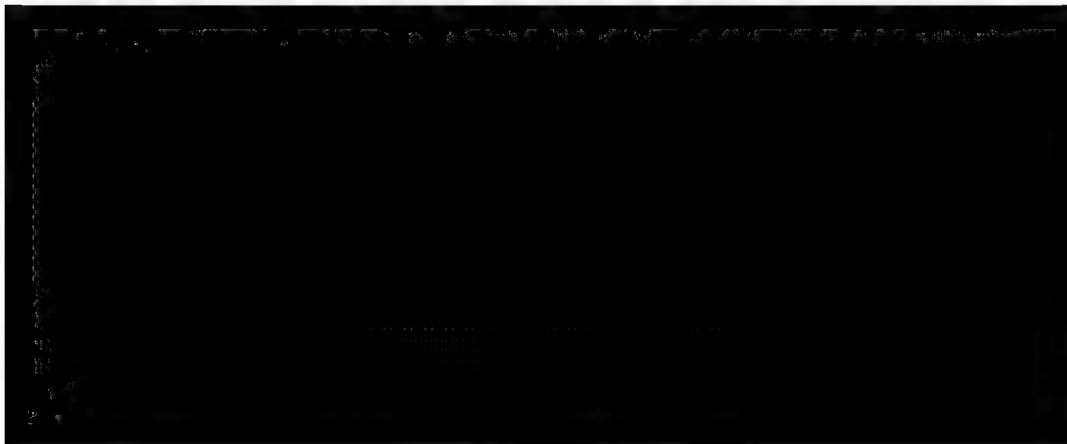
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**HUNTINGTON D. SHELDON**

Huntington D. Sheldon was born in Greenwich, Connecticut in 1903. He received his B.A. degree from Yale University in 1925, and his earlier education in Europe, having attended Eton College, England for four years. After serving with the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse and Company for two years in Europe, he returned to the United States and was engaged in the investment banking field until the outbreak of World War II. He served in the European Theater for nearly four years as an intelligence staff officer with the U.S. Air Forces. He is at present a colonel USAFR (Inactive). He joined CIA in June 1952 and his present position is that of Assistant Director, Office of Current Intelligence.

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**COLONEL LAWRENCE K. WHITE**

Lawrence K. White was born in 1912 in Union City, Tennessee. He received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy (B.S. 1933), and upon graduation was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry. After various assignments in this country and in the Philippines, he returned to the United States in 1941. Returning to the Pacific in 1942, he saw action in the Fiji Islands, the New Hebrides, the Solomons and the Philippines. He was wounded in action in the Philippines in April 1945 and was hospitalized until retirement in February 1947. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation, and Navy Commendation Ribbon. He joined CIA in February 1947 as Deputy Chief, FBIS. He became Chief of FBIS in September 1947, a post which he held until December 1950, at which time he was appointed Deputy Assistant Director for Operations. In January 1952, he was appointed Assistant Deputy Director (Administration). On July 1, 1953, Colonel White became Acting Deputy Director (Administration).

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

(For those in the field of intelligence)

The following books range from the elementary to the advanced. Intelligence personnel should select according to their background and needs. The inclusion of any book in this list is not to be construed as Agency endorsement of any or all of the material contained therein.

These books are available in the CIA Library or may be obtained through the facilities of the CIA Library. Both title and author should be used to expedite the withdrawal of any of these volumes.

## INTELLIGENCE — METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Title	Author
1 ✓ <i>Sub Rosa; the OSS and American Espionage</i>	ALSOP AND BRADEN
2 <i>The Secret Services of Europe</i>	BOUCARD
3 <i>Master Spy (English Edition: Chief of Intelligence)</i>	COLVIN
4 <i>Secrets of the British Secret Service</i>	COOKRIDGE
5 ✓ <i>Germany's Underground</i>	DULLES
6 ✓ <i>Handbook for Spies</i>	FOOTE
7 ✓ <i>Cloak and Dagger; the Secret Story of OSS</i>	FORD
8 <i>This Was My Choice</i>	GOUZENKO
9 ✓ <i>Soviet Spies</i>	HIRSCH
10 ✓ <i>Strategic Intelligence</i>	KENT
11 ✓ <i>In Stalin's Secret Service</i>	KRIVITZKY
12 <i>Crusader in the Secret War</i>	LISTOWEL
13 <i>The Traitors</i>	MOOREHEAD
14 <i>Operation Cicero</i>	MOYZISCH
15 <i>Epics of Espionage</i>	NEWMAN
16 <i>The Red Spider Web</i>	NEWMAN
17 <i>Soviet Atomic Spies</i>	NEWMAN
18 ✓ <i>The German Secret Service</i>	NICOLAI
19 <i>The Future of American Intelligence</i>	PETTEE
20 <i>The Atom Spies</i>	PILOT
21 ✓ <i>Friend or Foe</i>	PINTO
22 ✓ <i>Spy Catcher</i>	PINTO
23 <i>Combat Intelligence</i>	SCHWEIN
24 ✓ <i>Smersh</i>	SINEVERSKY
25 <i>The Meaning of Treason</i>	WEST
26 ✓ <i>Secret Missions</i>	ZACHARIAS

## THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMUNISM

Title	Author
<i>European Communism</i>	BORKENAU
<i>World Communism</i>	BORKENAU
✓ <i>Men Without Faces</i>	BUDENZ

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<i>The Great Globe Itself</i>	BULLITT
<i>Coming Defeat of Communism</i>	BURNHAM
<i>Struggle for the World</i>	BURNHAM
<i>The Soviet Impact on the Western World</i>	CARR
<i>Blueprint for World Conquest</i>	CHAMBERLIN
<i>Witness</i>	CHAMBERS
<i>I Was a Captive in Korea</i>	DEANE
<i>The Enemy Within: An Eyewitness Account of the Communist Conquest of China</i>	DE JAEGER & KUHN
<i>Marxism, Is It a Science?</i>	EASTMAN
<i>World Communism Today</i>	EEON
<i>Communism in Western Europe</i>	EINAUDI
<i>Communist Doctrine and the Free World</i>	FISHER
<i>Whole of Their Lives</i>	GITLOW
<i>Stalin's Satellites in Europe: Operation Plunder</i>	GLUCKSTEIN
<i>Bolshevism, Theory and Practice</i>	GURIAN
<i>The Theory and Practice of Communism</i>	HUNT
<i>I Believed</i>	HYDE
<i>The Communist Conspiracy</i>	KING-HALL
✓ <i>Report of the Canadian Royal Commission</i>	KING'S PRINTER
✓ <i>The Front is Everywhere</i>	KINTNER
<i>Darkness at Noon</i>	KOESTLER
<i>The Counterfeit Revolution</i>	LENS
<i>The Red Decade</i>	LYONS
<i>New Footprints of the Trojan Horse</i>	MAYER
<i>Marx Against the Peasant</i>	METRANY
<i>Sociology and Psychology of Communism</i>	MONNEROT
<i>American Communism</i>	ONEAL AND WERNER
<i>1984</i>	ORWELL
<i>I Led Three Lives</i>	PHILBRICK
✓ <i>Crime Without Punishment; the Secret Soviet Terror Against the United States</i>	REINHARDT
<i>A Communist Party in Action</i>	ROSSI
<i>The Rise of Modern Communism</i>	SALVADORI
<i>Anatomy of a Satellite</i>	SCHMIDT
✓ <i>Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao</i>	SCHWARTZ
<i>The Red Prussian, The Life and Legend of Karl Marx</i>	SCHWARZSCHILD
<i>Anatomy of Communism</i>	SCOTT
<i>The Organizational Weapon; A Study of Bolshevik Strategy and Tactics</i>	SELZNICK
<i>Communism and the Conscience of the West</i>	SHEEN
<i>Lenin</i>	SHUB
<i>Verdict of Three Decades</i>	STEINBERG
<i>Three Worlds</i>	TIMASHEFF
✓ <i>Seeds of Treason</i>	TOLEDANO AND LASKY
<i>Asia Aflame; Communism in the East</i>	VAN DER FLUGT
<i>Total Empire</i>	WALSH
✓ <i>Total Power</i>	WALSH
<i>Three Who Made a Revolution</i>	WOLFE

SOVIET RUSSIA

Title	Author
<i>Slave Labor in Russia</i>	AMERICAN FED. OF LABOR
<i>Economic Geography of the USSR</i>	BALZAK, VASYUTIN
<i>One Who Survived</i>	AND FEIGIN
<i>The Russian Revolution</i>	BARMINE
✓ <i>Cracks in the Kremlin Wall</i>	CHAMBERLIN
<i>Russia's Race for Asia</i>	CRANKSHAW
<i>Forced Labor in the Soviet Union</i>	CREEL
<i>Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy</i>	DALLIN
<i>Soviet Russia and the Far East</i>	DALLIN
<i>The New Soviet Empire</i>	DALLIN
<i>The Real Soviet Russia</i>	DALLIN
<i>The Rise of Russia in Asia</i>	DALLIN
<i>Russia: What Next?</i>	DEUTSCHER
✓ <i>Malenkov</i>	EBON
<i>The Soviets in World Affairs</i>	FISCHER
<i>Why They Behave Like Russians</i>	FISCHER
<i>Soviet Opposition to Stalin</i>	FISCHER
<i>Russia; a History and an Interpretation</i>	FLORINSKY
✓ <i>Malenkov</i>	FRAZIER
<i>Tell the West</i>	GLIKSMAN
<i>The Iron Curtain</i>	GOUZENKO
<i>The Soviet Union</i>	GURIAN
<i>Total Terror</i>	KALME
✓ <i>Leap to Freedom</i>	KASENKINA
✓ <i>Berlin Kremlin</i>	KLIMOV
✓ <i>I Chose Freedom</i>	KRAVCHENKO
✓ <i>I Chose Justice</i>	KRAVCHENKO
✓ <i>The Operational Code of the Politburo</i>	LEITES
<i>Eleven Years in Soviet Prison Camps</i>	LIPPER
<i>The Kremlin vs. the People</i>	MAGIDOFF
<i>Russia, Past and Present</i>	MAZOUR
<i>Soviet Politics—the Dilemma of Power</i>	MOORE
<i>My Ringside Seat in Moscow</i>	NYARADI
<i>My Retreat from Russia</i>	PETROV
<i>It Happens in Russia</i>	PETROV
<i>The Soviet Impact on Society</i>	RUNES
<i>The Communist Movement</i>	SETON-WATSON
✓ <i>My Three Years in Moscow</i>	SMITH
<i>A History of Russia</i>	VERNADSKY

THE CHANGING WORLD SCENE

Title	Author
<i>The Ultimate Weapon</i>	ANISIMOV
<i>The Mind of East Asia</i>	ABEGG
<i>West Africa on the March</i>	AGYEMAN

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<i>The Korea Story</i>	CALDWELL
<i>The Intelligent Man's Guide to the Postwar World</i>	COLE
<i>World in Transition</i>	COLE
<i>Strange Lands and Friendly People</i>	DOUGLAS
<i>War or Peace</i>	DULLES
<i>America and Russia in the World Community</i>	FISHER
<i>An Introduction to World Politics</i>	FRIEDMAN
<i>The Near East and the Great Powers</i>	FRYE
<i>American Diplomacy 1900-1950</i>	KENNAN
<i>The Middle East in the War</i>	KIRK
<i>Seven Fallen Pillars; the Middle East 1915-50</i>	KIMCHE
<i>The American Record in the Far East, 1945-51</i>	LATOURETTE
<i>How Foreign Policy is Made</i>	LONDON
<i>Defense of Western Europe</i>	MIDDLETON
<i>The Foreign Policy of the United States</i>	MORLEY
<i>The New World of Southeast Asia</i>	MILLS
<i>European and Comparative Government</i>	NEUMANN
<i>A Taming of the Nations</i>	NORTHROP
<i>A Century of Conflict</i>	POSSONY
<i>The Russo-German Alliance</i>	ROSSI
<i>India and British Imperialism</i>	SANDERSON
<i>The Zone of Indifference</i>	STRAUZ-HUPE
✓ <i>International Relations</i>	STRAUZ-HUPE AND POSSONY
✓ <i>The United States and Turkey and Iran</i>	THOMAS AND FRYE
<i>Struggle for Europe</i>	WILMOT

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